DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Southern Field and Fireside.

Hard Roads to Travel.

He is a happy man, Mr Editor, who has not been often perplexed with the answers he received to his questions, concerning roads—Whether I have been unfortunate in the following few, selected out of many instances, I presume no lucky 'path finder' will have any hesitation in acknowledging. But before referring to my cases, it may not be out of place to state that I am the greatest man on earth for losing my way—indeed, I believe it was forordained that such should be my fate; and as to finding any thing, that's as much out of the question as it is for a speculator to have an honest thought. If I ever picked up a twenty-five cent piece in the street, which in reality did happen once, some one was sure to sing out, 'That's my quarter' When quite young I remember my mother sending me to look for the pigs, but had not gone two hundred yards from the house before I was lost, and before I could find my way back, the pigs had found their way home. I am sure I have bought and lost knives enough to set up a very respectable cutlery establishment. I never allow myself to take a letter or any thing else from one friend to another, because I am sure to lose it. My wife complains a great deal that I am a poor hand to visit, but the truth is I do not go out because I cannot find my way to the neighbors', so if I took her out it would be with a certainty of losing her as well as myself. I shall never forget the time I started with her to go and see Mrs. Grimes, and bundled her at Mrs. Winkles—I took the wrong road, as I have done ever since. Sometimes one will lose his road from receiving wrong directions, and sometimes, as in my case, from a natural defect disabling him for finding the right one. I will now give the few cases.

I was on my way to see a friend, residing some ten miles from Cheraw, South Carolina, and after taking the wrong road three times, I came up to a small log house on the wayside, at which I concluded to stop and get directions. In answer to my hello! a good old lady came to the door

'How do you do, Madam?'

'How do you do, sir?'

'I am quite well I thank you, ma'am.'

'Well, I'm glad to hear it, for it always hurts my feelings to hear of any one being sick.'

'Will you be so kind, madam, as to give me directions to Mr. Medly's?'

'Certain, sir, I will; what mout your name be?'

'My name is Suttlefield, madam.'

'Well, I wonder if you name is Suttlefield; any kin to the widow Suttlefield?'

'I really do not know madam, not having the pleasure of that lady's acquaintance.'

'Well, I knowed her well—she was a mighty fine old lady; she and me belonged to the same church, and many the time she an' me sot under parson Cruttess' preachin', but I tell you he used to sometimes preach awful long sarmons—but, poor soul, she's gone long ago; her darter married Bill Switchell, an' lives down in the crick now, and carries on a little farm; but he an' Betty—that's his wife, widow Suttlefield's darter—dont't get on too well, on account of some report.——'

'But, my dear madam, I'm getting late and I would like to be getting on.'

'Well, yes, you just keep straight ahead till you get to where the roads fork, an' then you take the left an' keep that tell you get to a large cypress, then you will see another fork, then take the right an' keep on tell you pass three or four other forks but don't you notice any on 'em till you come to a big forked oak—now I aint sure of 'bout a pine—well, any how, you take the right an' about a quarter an' a half a quarter from thar you will find Mr. Medly's house.'

After losing myself two or three times more, I arrived at Mr. Medly's about nine o'clock.

On another occasion, in North Carolina, I inquired of a Dutchman if he could put me on the right road to a certain place—I had then been lost for three hours, and had traveled considerably out of my way.

'O, yesh,' said 'I knowsh the road ver well; I've been living here over twenty years. You goes right sop this road, for 'bout two mile, an' dare you will find one fork in de road, an' you moost take de right or the left, but I'm not sure which, an' when you shall go some dree mile more you must take de right, dat I am sure of.'

After taking three or four wrong roads I found my way with the aid of a little negro boy, whose services I had to engage.

Some time after this, being as usual in the wrong road, I appealed to a negro who stood on the wayside, to put me right.

'Certain, massa,' said he; 'you can't go wrong 'less you try, for dere ain't but two forks—arter you pass Squire Swimson's saw mill, you take de right and follow dat till you come to massa Larkin's cow pen, an' dar you will find de road to fork in fre places, one go straight ahead, an' de udder ones to de right and left, but you be careful to take de leff, an' dat one will take you to massa Penson —.'

'How far is it from here?'

'Tink it must be fill ten mile.'

After inquiring from some half dozen others, I found my place, but not more than five miles instead of ten as my black informant had indicated.

I could enumerate many other instances besides the foregoing, but will pass them over to give a hard road to travel. It was in Alabama; I had been lost for nearly the whole day, when I met a gentleman on the road and asked him if I was on the right road to Mr. Thompson's?

'No, sir,' said he, 'but I can put you on the right road. You keep right on till the road forks, and there you will take the left, and after going up a steep sand hill about three miles long, the road will there fork again, you take the right and continue on till you come to an old rickety bridge, and you must be very particular in crossing it, for the planks may give way and land you in twenty feet water. About one mile from the old bridge take the left, and after going two miles over the rockiest road you ever saw in your life, you will come to another fork, then take the right, a man by the name of Diver lives in the fork, and you must be on your guard as you pass his house for he keeps six of the biggest sort of dogs, and it is not an uncommon thing for them to jerk a man out of his buggy, and by hard fighting you may get by safely. About a mile and a half from Driver's house, you will pass rattlesnake point, and there again you will have to fight, and even with all fighting you will be lucky if you pass the point without having your horse bitten. About a mile after you pass the point, you will come to long bog, that's a place in the road for one mile where the mud will reach up to the hubs of your buggy wheels, ——'

'See here, friend,' said I, 'have you a pistol about you?'

'No sir,' replied he, 'what would you want with one?'

'Well, sir, if you will just have the kindness to cut my throat, you are quite welcome to the horse and buggy.'

'Is not your name Suttlefield?'

'Yes, sir, that's my name.'

'And have you forgotten your college chum, Wilson? Come to my house and spend the night, and to-morrow I will put you on a better road.'

And sure enough, my friend Wilson recognized me, and knowing my propensity for getting lost, made up the bad road story to induce me to spend the night with him. I need not say I spent a very pleasant night, left the next morning, got lost three times in going five miles, and in conclusion will only add that I have been lost many a time since, and expect to be lost many a time to come.

Parallel and Precedent.

During the present war many striking parallels have been drawn between our own struggle for nationality and the similar efforts of other nations. We have had very recently a remarkable paper, perhaps one of the most striking political essays produced since the war, in which a parallel was drawn between the character of Philip II, and that of Lincoln, in so far as the former waged a war of oppression against a proud and noble people, who, like our own, shrunk from no sacrifice to secure the inestimable boon of independence. In all these parallelisms, prominent features of resemblance have been detected and described; but the subject has not been so completely exhausted as to foreclose further recurrence to it.

No nation in history presents greater points of parity with our people than the Spaniards in their resistance to Napoleon, who pretended to be the true restorer of the Peninsula. In that war, as in our own, all political and religious antipathies were forgotten in a common opposition to the common oppressor. As with us, all political differences having been abandoned to resist the invader, so among the Spaniards the partisans of civil liberty and the zealots of religious servitude, however divided in their views, united to fight the country's foe. The agencies used to excite the people to unity and to a love of independence, although different in character, were directed towards the same aims. And we are, perhaps to attribute the unparalleled unity of that people more to the influence exerted over them by the various partisans and zealots, than to the oppression and persecution of Napoleon's minions. For when Napoleon invoked all the attributes of cruelty and despotism to crush out a noble and struggling people, he but made use of the tyrant's plea. So Lincoln, in his dangerous and endless enterprize, in his "big job" of "wiping out the rebellion,' knows that his true victory will not be found in the defeat of our armies, or the mere occupation of our territories, but in the moral subjugation of our people: That this is the most impracticable part of the great programme, has been exemplified by the resistless activity and persistent obstinacy of Napoleon, which were powerless to effect what his invincible armies had vainly striven to achieve.

The Spaniard, whether in the higher or lower classes, is more effectually prompted to deeds of daring by religious fanaticism, than, perhaps, any other nation of christendom, and much, if not all, of that unanimity which has become proverbial, in their resistance to French aggression, is due to religious excitements.

A curious passage in a valuable and standard work on the French Revolution, Mignet's History, serves to exemplify the hatred and the zeal of the Spaniard against the foreman of his race. That passage refers to the catechism taught to the children, and it is as rankling as the venganza of the Spaniard himself.

This curious production, of which we give a translation below, is one of those potent, although hidden, agencies, by which dynasties are overthrown and nationalities preserved. It offers food for reflection to the trainers of our youth; it startles the mind with the query, whether, in a war such as is being waged against our liberties, it were not wise to sow in the mind of our youth, the seeds of a hatred which shall be coexistent with the two races, and which will crush out all hopes of future fraternization. But here is the catechism:

"Tell me, child, who art thou?" A Spaniard, by the grace of God. Who is the enemy of our happiness? The Emperor of the French. How many natures has he? Two—a human and a diabolical nature. How many Emperors of the French are there?—But one real one in three deceiving persons. What are their names? Napoleon, Murat, and Manuel Godoi. Which of the three is the most wicked? They are all three equally so. Whence does Napoleon descend? From sin. Murat? From Napoleon. And Godoi? From both. What is the spirit of the first? Pride and despotism. Of the second? Rapine and cruelty. Of the third? Cupidity, treason and ignorance. What are the French? Formerly Christians, now turned heretics.—Is it a sin to kill a Frenchman? No, father, we are sure to go to heaven when we kill one of those heretical dogs. What punishment does a Spaniard who fails in his duty deserve? The death and the infamy of traitors. Who shall deliver us from our enemies? Our mutual confidence and our arms."

The above is peculiarly adapted to our own case: and with the change of "President of the United States" for "Emperor of the French," a "Southerner" for "Spaniard," "Lincoln" for "Napoleon," "Butler" for "Murat," "Winfield Scott" for "Godoi," and the "Yankees" for the "French," we suggest that this formula of patriotism be introduced in our schools, that the children of this generation may never forget the bitterness to which President Davis so emphatically referred in his interview with the Yankee peace-spy commaississioners.—*Rich. Whig.*

GEN. STEELE.—The Texans have at lasts succeeded in making a song on Yankee General Steele, and here it is:

"Gen. Frederick Steele comes stealing along,
Stealing our hogs and stealing our corn,
Stealing our sheep and stealing our cows,
And stealing the steel from off our plows.
Steal on Gen. Steele, ere long you may feel
The blighting effects of very cold steel."

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT'R 10, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 104.

Meeting of State Commissioners.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27th, 1864.

Pursuant to request of the Secretary of War, at the instance of Secretary of the Treasury, convening a meeting of the Commissioners for the respective States under the impressment law, at Richmond, on the 25th of August inst., for conference with each other, and with the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to harmony in the relation of prices between the several States, and to sustain the credit of the currency, the Commissioners for the States of Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina, assembled in the Senate Chamber on that day, and owing to the absence of the Commissioners from other States, postponed meeting until 10 o'clock, the next day. They met the two succeeding days, and after conference with the Secretaries of War and Treasury on the objects of the meeting, owing to the non-attendance of the Commissioners from the other States, it was ordered by the Secretary of War that the Commissioners for the respective States, except North Carolina and Virginia, should assemble at Montgomery Alabama, on the 20th September next, for the objects originally proposed, and that the Commissioners from these latter States should assemble at Raleigh North Carolina, on the 30th September, for the same purpose.

J. E. MORAN,
W. B. WILKINSON,
Georgia.
JNO. J. MCRAE,
G. D. MOORE,
Mississippi.
H. K. BURGWYN,
North Carolina.

This brief but beautiful passage occurs in an article in Frazier's Magazine:

Education does not commence with the alphabet It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfulls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants and almost imperceptible eminets—with humming bees and glass bee hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thought directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature the acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself.

One Hundred
BALES OF COTTON FOR SALE.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 9-d6t Auction and Com. Merchants.

In Store and for Sale.
50 SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, assorted sizes, holes punched and ready for use. Price $3,50 per pound. Call soon.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 8-d6t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

The Exchange Hotel
WISHES to purchase a Horse; also Corn, and Fodder and Lard.
W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
sep 7 d2t* Proprietor.

SALE OF LAND.
BY virtue of the authority in us vested as Executors of Samuel W. Branch, deceased, late of Halifax county, we will expose to public sale on the premises, about two miles east of Enfield, on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, the PLANTATION on which the said deceased resided at the time of his death.

The said plantation is known to be one of the most valuable in Halifax county. It contains between twelve and fourteen hundred acres of land, in a high state of improvement, including about four hundred acres of Swamp land, two hundred and fifty of which are cleared and drained. On said tract of land may be found three hundred acres as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton as any in the State. There is on the said plantation an inexhaustible bed of rich Marl, a fine Apple Orchard, in full bearing, which will make this year twenty-five barrels of Brandy; also a good Peach Orchard.

The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House and Office, Gin-House, and Cotton Screw; a Distillery, the most complete in the County, and all other necessary out-houses. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Bond with two good securities will be required from the purchasers; and as a further security, the title will be retained until the purchase money is paid. For any further information or particulars concerning said property, address J. R. BRANCH, Enfield, N. C.

J. R. BRANCH,
B. F. GARY, } Executors.
sep 9-dtnov1.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2 They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9 During the last quarter, 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J Coen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
july 27-dtaw&w1m Goldsboro', N. C.
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Mears,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

TITHE TOBACCO.
BY authority of the General Tobacco Agent for North Carolina, County Agents are authorised to extend the time for the collection of the Tithe Tobacco, till the first of October, prox. Tobacco raisers in the counties of Wake and Orange will have their Tithes delivered by that time, as that is the last day of grace.
JAS. Y. WHITTED,
Ag't for Wake and Orange Counties.
The Tobacco from Wake County to be delivered to JOHN W. OSBY, Raleigh.
sep. 9-d-triw-w-5t.
Standard copy 2 times in S. W. 2t in weekly.

Wanted.
AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a female) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c
sep 8-dtf

100 Gallons of Pickles.
MADE with the best cider vinegar, and put up ready for transportation, can be bought, if applied for immediately.
sep 8-dtf WM. WHITE.

$50 Reward.
ESTRAYED from the plantation of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, in Franklin county, about two weeks ago, one PALE-RED COW; also one with white and red spots, has a white spot in her forehead. Said Cows were brought from Beaufort county, and are probably making their way there.
I will give the above reward for their delivery to me, or to Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Wilson N. C., or half the amount for any information that will enable us to get them.
S. W. MARSHALL, Agent for
Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL,
sep 7-d6t Pacific, N. C.

For Sale.
4000 LBS. of SMOKING TOBACCO—brand, "Georgia Boys' Delight." Apply to
W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
sep 5-d4t* Raleigh, N. C.

Depository of the Treasury,
TARBORO', N. C.
500,000,000 Loan!
SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.
W. M. PIPPEN,
sep 6-dtf Agent Treasury Department.

School Wanted.
WANTED, a situation for the ensuing session in some School or College. The applicant is a graduate of a Southern College—also of the University of Virginia—has been teaching for ten years, both in male and female Schools and Colleges, and can furnish the best testimonials of character and qualifications. Those in want of a teacher will please address, stating terms, &c.,
BOX 157,
sep 3-d6t* Petersburg, Va.

Wanted.
A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years, Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,
G. W. COLLIER,
aug 31-d10t Goldsboro', N. C.

Jailor's Notice.
TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, N. C., a Negro Man, who says his name is WASHINGTON, who first said he belonged to a Mr. Williams, of Hanover county, but now says he belongs to a man named Johnson, who bought him in Richmond, Va.
Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches, weighs about 160 pounds; not very black. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. HANKS, Jailor.
aug 26 3t* P. O. Pittsboro', N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30th, 1864.
ALL persons, non-residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.
Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.
Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.
JAMES H. MILL,
Major and A. A. General.
sep 5-d6t

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.
The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.
Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but most worthy of our generous sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons and the poor generally since the commencement of the war, and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in our immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on the railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure the distribution of the supplies purchased or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.
The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifesthd to them will be extended to us.
The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles contributed to the poor free of charge.
Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baskerville, Treasurer, and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Richmond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.
Prompt and regular contributions are earnestly requested. WM. P. MUNFORD,
aug 31—tf* President.

WANTED,
50,000 Pounds of Damaged Cotton and Rags.
PERSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.
W. H. CROW,
aug 30-2aw4w Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.
ONE of the most desirable situations in Greensboro', North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stables large, other outhouses convenient, and in good order.
If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.
D. W. C. BENBOW,
aug 11-3tawtf. Greensboro,' N. C.

50,000 Good Brick,
SUITABLE for making Furnaces for BOILING SORGHUM, &c.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
sep 3-3t

Wanted.
A LOCATION for a Steam Saw Mill near some Railroad. Will saw on shares or will buy the trees. Address, BOX 10.
sep 5 d3t Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted to Purchase.
FROM twenty-five to fifty acres of WOODLAND (Oak and Hickory,) within six miles of Raleigh, or within a mile of any railroad leading out of Raleigh. Either the land or the wood growing on the land, will be purchased.
J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.
September 1, 1864.—d6t

PUBLIC SALE.
HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.
THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d22t-w3t
☞ Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

Headquarters 2d District,
DEPARTMENT N. C. AND SO. VIRGINIA,
Goldsboro', N. C. Sept. 1, 1864.
NOTICE is hereby given to persons who have applied for permission to pass our lines below Kinston, that applications will be received until the 10th inst., from all whose intention is to remain within the enemy's lines.
On the 15th inst., all whose passes are approved at these Headquarters, will be forwarded to the enemy's outposts near Newbern by flag of truce. Permission will only be granted with the distinct understanding that the party is not to return.
By order of Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER:
JAS. C. MCRAE,
sep 5 5t A. A. Gen'l.

Notice.
WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsborough and Greensborough, on Friday the 17th day of September, by way of Danville, for the army of Northern Virginia. All boxes properly marked and weighed, at either point, and the intermediate depots, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. All boxes sent to any of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Ould, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by me through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.
sep 5 dtl7sep WALTER A. THOMPSON.

JUST PUBLISHED.
"Rebellion in the North."
Being details of the Secret Organization for the Overthrow of Lincoln.
CONTAINING its Declarations, Oaths, Charges, Signs, Signals, Pass-words, Grips, &c., &c.—the whole forming a pamphlet of 16 pages.
For sale at all the Bookstores, and at the Buildings of the Richmond Whig. Price One Dollar.
GEO. P. EVANS & CO.,
sep 5 2t Richmond, Va.

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.
I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve *me* of the *disagreeable necessity*, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.
Price 6 W. Q. RAYL is my authorized agent.
W. E. PEIRCE,
sep 1 d12t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

Secretary's Office,
RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of
WOOD
for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.
The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.
Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.
The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.
JNO. P. H. RUSS,
sep 3-d6d Secretary of State.

Valuable Property for Sale.
HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.
In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.
For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Five Hundred Million Loan.
NON-TAXABLE BONDS.
Treasury Department C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 22, 1864.
NOTICE is hereby given, that sales of the above BONDS, at the present Treasury price of $135, and accrued interest, will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.
The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of their resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.
The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.
The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the bonds of the Government tax-payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 26-d12t Secretary of Treasurer.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 40½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2 l'65 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

Sorghum Boilers
FOR SALE.
I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.
Raleigh, July 22 P. T. NORWOOD. dtf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.
(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4 dtf

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Negroes Wanted!
I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.
THOS. J. PERSON,
aug 10-2m Caryisburg, N. C.

Notice.
BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,000 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.
HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds*

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Cotton for Sale.
100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD
Auction and Commission Merchants
aug 6-d*

Bonds for Sale.
FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.
The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.
Apply to
ALLEN B. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 12-tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL
IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR
GRINDING SORGHUM,
YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines in an eminent degree, economy and durability.
Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 150 gallons, for sale. Address
SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Fayetteville Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21

WOOL NOTICE.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:
One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.
Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.
Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.
I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-1m-tf

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BEARING 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 8, 1864.
BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.
The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity therewith.
Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required.
[Signed] G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23 d2&t Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 28, 1864.
TAXED TREASURY NOTES.
In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.
And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.
G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23 d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, EDITOR. A. M. GORMAN,

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. Gorman & Co.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

A VERY great jubilation pervades the North, because of the capture of Atlanta. Utica, Troy, Buffalo, Springfield, Worcester, all Vermont, Belfast and other towns in Maine, fire minute guns, and strapping yankee boys jump out of bed at the sound and stretch their long gawky legs, and jubilate—"I guess we've got them now." And these honies are sweetening their mouths with the prospects of new fields for their enterprising genius, when they have subjugated the South and made the men to walk backwards out of their way, and the women to do their bidding. We fancy we see the live yankees, this morning, in their rejoicings. Nothing so much gratifies small, weak minds and narrow hearts, as something to impose on—something to domineer over—and these expectant taskmasters are enjoying the anticipation, when they will be able to "put their feet firmly" down on the Southern neck and go forward to their further "escalations." It is for the people of the Confederacy to decide, whether this imaginary joy shall suffer a realition. We have yet the game in our own hands—yet the destiny in our own reach. Look abroad—go into the towns, villages, country churches, and behold what a retinue of available force may be met with every [illegible]. Youth, health, manhood's prime, middle [illegible] strength—all congregated, listless, idle. [illegible]ing indifferent. Worse—go into the offices, [illegible] classes—civil, State, Confederate, military [illegible]icial! what do you find? the very element of exact and capable soldiers, stowed away, solid, packed, and done up so as effectually to be out of the way, and to keep out of the way;—the sentiment being, God bless the country, let us pray that she may be saved, and that others besides ourselves may be the instruments of her salvation.

This is the state of things pervading Georgia. With a white population of four hundred thousand, with an army of young men in her streets, who have never yet heard the discharge of artillery, she permits forty thousand Yankees to embed themselves in her centre, and no body of men are bold enough to break the lines of communication, long enough to be broken at some point every night. It is a wonderful relinquishment of home, comfort, pride, patriotic duty, that surrenders a whole people before an armed few. Grant that they were deceived by Gen. Johnston—that they did think he would some time "come to a stand;" they have now had two months to awake from that deception. They could have reinforced Hood—they could have tampered with Sherman's line of communication. We remember the day when it was said for Georgia, that she could defend herself against the whole Yankee nation. Where is this resolve? Where this capacity? Even now we read in the Augusta papers of yesterday's receipt that the Local troops turned out under Major Girardey, and made such an appearance as to give assurance that they could hold Augusta against ten times their strength. If this be so, let them hurry to Hood. One thousand men, who can hold back ten thousand, will be of inestimable value to him, and may save the State. Girardey, too, is a chosen name. Of him we have no doubt. He wears the mantle of a gallant and brave spirit, who has just made his last loyal noble record for freedom. If these Augusta troops have caught the fervor of his patriotism, by all means send them to Lovejoy's, for they are the very necessities of the hour.

And let the condition of Georgia admonish North Carolina. Let our authorities commence to search through her complex and almost innumerable bureaux, where she will find flushed and jovial health and vigor, physically possessed to the full, of all the ten to one qualities just bespoken for the Augusta locals; and let them turn them out. Let those who have been free from the evils of the war, commence to share its burdens. Give a new claim on the cause by bringing in new elements—and our word for it, the voice of discord will die forever on our streets. We shall either have a soft and dreamy quiet—or an absorbing and stirring enthusiasm.

Let the experiment begin, to reinforce without conscription—by changing the routine of duty.

It appears from the recent and repeated orders on the subject, that the Government designs to be very strict with the agricultural exempts and details in regard to the law and regulations on the subject of the sale of their surplus supplies to the Government and the families of soldiers. Every exempt and detailed man is required to render to the enrolling officer in his district a detailed statement of the marketable surplus produced and sold by him, with testimony that the sales were to the Government or soldiers' families.

The families of soldiers mentioned in the Act of Congress are construed to mean the families composed of the wife, or wife and children, of any person who belongs to the army; the widow, or widow and children, of any person who died while in the service; the mother and sisters of any soldier or soldiers in the army, and who resided with them as members in the same family, or were dependent upon their labor or support; the parents or sisters of any person belonging to the army, who resided in the same family with them, and who derived from them support.

THE "STONEWALL KNITTING SOCIETY" will meet on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, a the house of the President. A full attendance requested.

Encouraging the People.

Some people have a singular way of inspiring the people with hope, courage and fortitude, in times of peril and disaster. At least, they profess that this is their desire, while they constantly haunt them with visions, "gorgons and chimeras dire," that can have no other effect than to visit upon them distrust, fear and despondency. With a view to inspire *hope*, they tell us that the war is to last seven or seventy-times-seven years: that the pulpit, the press, the forum have all deluded, deceived and betrayed the people of the South, and that we must either make up our minds to "reconstruct" with the hated foe that has murdered our sons, outraged our daughters, slain in cold blood our old men, helpless childhood and innocent women, burnt our homes, robbed us of our property and laid waste our country—that we must consent to affiliate and fraternize with these fiends, or expect to wade the sea of blood and carnage world without end.

And to fill the hearts of our people with *courage*, they chaunt with pleasure the yankee dirge that "Jeff. Davis is a tyrant, that he is oppressing the people and preventing them from going back to the fond embrace of their loving yankee brethren," who are waiting to receive the prodigals, welcome them back to their father's home, where the fatted calf is awaiting their coming.

And to inspire their *fortitude*, they are reminded that the enemy is just about to hurl five hundred thousand fresh levies of his minions upon us, and where shall we hope to find a tenth of that number to meet them?

And yet such sentiments are allowed to be circulated in the homes and business places of community—the people read, and the base perpetrator claims to be a friend to his country. Verily, forbearance is a great virtue.

Talking Kindly to Children.

We heard a noble little fellow ask his mother last night, on retiring to rest—"Ma, have I been a good boy to-day?" "Yes, my son, I have had no fault to find of you." We thought how sweet must be that little fellow's sleep and how pleasant his dreams.

The pleasant little incident gave rise to reflection, and we have thought of it we know not how often this day. A writer on the training of children has said it is at times necessary to censure and punish; but very much may be done by encouraging them when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault finding on the part of its parents. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and child. There are two great motives influencing human actions: hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have a child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, than by the fear of offending? If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. They feel that it is useless to try to please. Their disposition becomes hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting, and at last, finding that whether they do well or ill they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all effort to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of her child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good behavior makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please by smiles and affection. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit.—Your child has been, during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say, 'My son, you have been a very good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy'. This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when, with a more than ordinary affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son" he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

We would not notice an *unworthy* article in yesterday's *State Journal*, were it not to say that no "ungallant" or other disrespectful reflection was thought of towards the Ladies of Goldsboro', by our remarks to which reference is made. Nor do we think such interpretation can be given them, except by the most uncharitable torturing of the language used. We intended a simple meed of praise to the Ladies of Raleigh for their services to the soldiers, which though not displayed in so public a manner (does that suit better?) as to attract the attention of "A Traveller," such as our correspondent whose communication elicited our few remarks, were, nevertheless, freely, kindly, bountifully bestowed. We hadn't a thought about the "silver tankards," and all that.

We hope our cotemporary will not misconstrue the "italicised" word in the above paragraph, as it did the one in our former one. We intend it to apply to the latter as well as former portion of its article.

DEATH OF CAPT. THOMAS POOL.—A letter has been received in this city confirming the reported death of Capt. Thos. Pool, of the "Oak City Guards," 14th Regiment. He was killed in an engagement with the enemy at Charlestown, Va., on the 24th of last month. Capt. Pool was a gallant officer and a worthy gentleman.

From the Petersburg Front.

We learn from the *Express* of Thursday, that every thing was quiet on the lines of that city the day previous. Some few rifle and mortar shells were thrown into the city yesterday, but no damage was accomplished.

Some errors having occurred in the published report of the affair on the Weldon railroad last Friday, when the enemy's cavalry broke through our lines west of the Davis house, and certain reports having been circulated regarding the action of the 4th N. C. cavalry, Col. Ferebee, engaged at the time, prejudicial to that command, we consider it an act of simple justice to state the facts of the case. Early on the morning of the 2nd instant, the enemy broke through the regiment on the right of Col. Ferebee's line, and advanced towards the residence of Mr. Jones, on the Church road. Col. F. being notified of the circumstance, hastily collected such men of his command as were in camp and double quicked them to the front. He ordered them to commence firing on the enemy at once, and caused them to move about and make as great a show of strength as possible. These manœuvres caused the Yankees to halt and throw a part of one of their regiments in line of battle. Seeing there was no immediate disposition on the part of the enemy to advance, Col. Ferebee determined to hold his position at all hazards until reinforcements could be brought up, which were soon furnished by Col. Griffin, commanding the 62nd Georgia troops, encamped near by. The enemy in the mean time fired a few harmless shots, but the show of strength which our men were now enabled to make, coupled with a vigorous yelling and the firing of one or two rounds from a single piece of artillery which they had with them, soon caused the foe to retreat in haste and confusion, taking the same route they came.

In less than one hour and a half after the enemy entered our lines, he was thus repulsed and the line re-established. Not a man on our side was wounded, killed or captured, nor were our lines broken at any point except as above stated. Every man was at his post and there was no surprise. The enemy did no damage except to take away Mr. Peebles—a citizen of Dinwiddie, and steal a few horses and mules.

A Double Quotation.

'It is well,' says the Boston Courier, 'to bring forward the similar sentiments of men holding influential positions, expressed under other circumstances. Mr. Davis was certainly prophetic. Mr. Lincoln reminds us of Hazael, the Syrian, asking, 'Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?' and went home and murdered his master. The following is an extract from the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861:

'Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions, as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions, belong to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.'

The following is an extract from a speech of Jefferson Davis, in the United States Senate, January 10, 1854:

'If you will not have it thus; if in the pride of power, if in contempt of reason and reliance upon force, you say we shall not go, but shall remain as subjects to you, then, gentlemen of the North, a war is to be inaugurated, the like of which men have not seen. Sufficiently numerous on both sides, in close contact, with only imaginary lines of division, and with many means of approach, each sustained by productive sections, the people of which will give freely both of money and of store, the conflicts must be multiplied indefinitely; and masses of men, sacrificed to the demon of civil war, will furnish hetacombs such as the recent war in Italy did not suffer. At the end of all this, what will you have effected? Destruction upon both sides; subjugation upon neither; a treaty of peace, leaving both torn and bleeding; the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan substituted for those peaceful notes of domestic happiness that now prevail throughout the land; and then you will agree that each is to pursue his separate course as best he may.—This is to be the end of war. Through a long series of years you may waste your strength, distress your people, and get at last to the position which you might have had at first, had justice and reason, instead of selfishness and passion, folly and crime, dictated your course."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE Home Guards of Richmond county having received orders to go to Montgomery to take the deserters in that region of country, started on the 30th of August for Troy, in high spirits and sufficient "rations." We reached the Ellerbee Mineral Springs the first night, had a good time, and plenty of refreshing waters. We reached Morrison's Hill next day early, and discharged about half of our company for sickness and "invincible" excuses. That night we reached Pekin, not in China but Montgomery, where we slept, got up, and reached Troy next day. On that evening Major Barringer, with 60 followers, had a hard skirmish with the deserters near the line of Montgomery and Moore, in which we lost one killed, Lieut. Usher, and three deserters, with, it is thought, several wounded. The advantage is to be followed up, and it is thought many, if not *all*, will be taken in. The deserters are coming in in squads of 4 and 5 every day, and they think all but the ringleaders will soon be in. We will keep you advised. Truly,

BLUE BRIER.

MISSISSIPPI'S RESPONSE.—The people of Mississippi are moving with great alacrity in response to the proclamation of Gov. Clark. The *Clarion* says that five thousand men are now in camp, ready to move and sustain Gen. Forrest at a moment's warning, and the cry is still they come. The fire of '61 burns now.

AN exchange says: "We receive papers daily that *lay* in the post office from five to fifteen hours." We presume they must be from Shanghai or Cochin, China.

From the Richmond Whig of Thursday.

The News.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. HOOD.

The news from General Hood, which we give below, places a much more favorable aspect upon the condition of affairs in North Georgia than we were led to believe when it was announced on Saturday that his army had evacuated Atlanta and fallen back to Lovejoy's. We are now but confirmed in the opinion that Sherman will find it very difficult to advance much farther into Georgia through a desolated country and keep up a communication with his rear, especially when our raiding parties are dissecting the railroad by which he obtains supplies at numberless points. We would here, by way of parenthesis, warn our readers against believing that because the Washington *Chronicle* says that Wheeler has as yet accomplished nothing, that it is really so, for the reason that the *Chronicle* is Lincoln's special organ to varnish over defeats and exaggerate partial successes into overwhelming victories and is circulated gratis to the Army of the Potomac along with abolition tracts and Union shrieking campaign pamphlets.

The War Department received, last night, a despatch from General Hood, which says: *The enemy withdrew from my front in the direction of Jonesboro' last night.*

This morning the Department received the following telegram: *Sherman continues his retreat beyond Jonesboro."*

CROOK'S RAIDERS.

There is no truth in the rumor that Crook's raiders are operating in Monroe and Greenbrier. The Lynchburg *Republican* learns from good authority that there are no Yankees this side of Fayette Court House.

THE SURPRISE AT GREENVILLE.

When General Morgan's command was surprised on Sunday at Greenville, Tenn., and most of his staff captured and he killed, we learn that the Yankees numbered sixteen hundred. Morgan's command is reported to have been greatly scattered, and it was impossible to arrive at an approximation of our losses. No further particulars of the affair had been received at Bristol when the train left on Monday.

YANKEES IN COUNCIL

Report says that a conference of Yankee officers has been called for consultation at New Orleans, as to future movements of the Gulf forces under their command. The question is whether to try to take Mobile, and have another city on their hands to take care of, or to provide for the safety of what they already hold. It does not matter to us Confederates how they decide it.

The *Tribune* says, "as for Mobile, we are getting so beautifully fixed here, that it would be almost a pity to spoil the fun of an attack."

If, however, they conclude "to try" Mobile, the *Tribune* is of the opinion that the Confederates will attack New Orleans about the same time. It will then be a repetition of Richmond and Washington—Lee, Grant and Early.

Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel.

Operations in the Valley.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 4, 10 A. M.

An engagement occurred at Berryville, in which Kershaw's division attacked the enemy's 6th corps, and drove it out of a line of breastworks at Berryville, with comparatively small loss on our side. In Wofford's and Kershaw's brigades the loss is very slight; probably not more than a hundred. Another brigade, name not heard, lost rather more.—Total loss, probably 300. Wounded men who have just come in here report that all is quiet at Berryville this morning, and that the enemy is believed to have left.

A drawn fight took place near Bunker Hill, between a part of Lomax's cavalry division, and the cavalry of the enemy. Harry Gilmer is wounded in the neck, but is doing well. A cavalry fight also occurred about 7 miles from this place, on the Valley Pike, in the direction of Newton. I have not heard the result. Our infantry is here and at Bunker Hill.

Sixteen wagons were captured on yesterday from Vaughan and Johnson's cavalry.

SOLDAT.

[We learn through another source, that a body of the enemy's cavalry started on a raid up the Valley, towards Staunton, but were brought to bay at Cedar Creek, a few miles from Strasburg, where both sides were dismounted, and in line of battle on Sunday.—The enemy subsequently retired down the Valley, abandoning their enterprise.—[SENT.

Operations in the Enemy's Rear.

The Macon *Telegraph* learns that a courier has arrived bringing full accounts of operations of our cavalry in the rear is the enemy on the State road. It appears that when Wheeler first reached Dalton and turned off in the direction of Cleveland, he ordered General Martin, commanding one of the cavalry divisions, to blow up the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. This order was not obeyed, nor did General Wheeler learn of it until Martin's division had left the road and formed a junction with the main body of our forces. As soon, however, as it was ascertained that the order had not been carried into effect, General Martin was placed under arrest and sent back to Atlanta, and a picked body of men was detached from the command and sent to the State road with positive orders to destroy the tunnel at all hazards, as well as to remain in the vicinity of the road and capture all trains passing, destroy the track, culverts and trestle work, and keep Sherman's communications cut.

On Wednesday last, the courier reports, our cavalry carried out these orders. The day before they captured three trains of cars laden with ammunition and stores. The stores were promptly destroyed with the trains, but the cars laden with ammunition were run back to the tunnel and placed inside of it. Both sides of the tunnel were closed up with rocks and dirt, after the powder had been arranged inside, and, everything being prepared, the train was fired, and in a few seconds the tunnel was a mass of ruins. Our informant states that the courier reports its destruction as being complete. The tunnel is now a perfect wreck and will take at least two months of hard labor to rebuild. At last accounts our cavalry were still at work tearing up the road, and it was believed that they could not be driven off except by a very large force, which will doubtless be sent against them, now that Atlanta has fallen.—*Aug. Constitutionalist.*

PIERRE SOULE.—A correspondent at Havana, writing under date of the 18th August, says:

"Last week a schooner from Nassau brought to our port no less a personage than Mr. Pierre Soule, but for what purpose I am quite unable to say. It is supposed by some that he is awaiting the return here of Gen. Preston, who went to Europe, and not to Mexico, as was erroneously reported."

The Fort Gaines Surrender.

We have gathered from medical officers late of the Fort Gaines garrison, who have returned from New Orleans, some particulars respecting the surrender of that fort. They confirm Captain Vass' statement as to the disabled condition of the guns of the fort, there being only one thirty-two pounder on the north side bearing upon the fleet, and not a shell to fit it. From the list of casualties which we publish, it will be seen that the position was not given up without a struggle against the gathering power of the enemy.—Most of the casualties occurred on the picket line, but two men were killed by a shell while sleeping in what was considered the most secure part of the fort.

The first landing of the enemy was made on the spit six or seven miles from the fort, from which point they moved up to a distance of about three miles, where they built a wharf and landed guns. After this they approached gradually until on Thursday, August the 4th, they had established a strong line completely across the island, with a battery on either flank and another in the centre, a shot half mile from the fort. From the time they were within a mile and a half of the fort skirmishing had been kept up by our pickets.

The fleet as it ran in, Friday morning, fired a number of shots at Fort Gaines.

The suggestion of a surrender first came from the officers, and was opposed by Colonel Anderson, who regarded it as premature; but finally a consultation of the officers was held, Saturday night, in which the opinion was decided that the fort would be unable to resist an attack, and a statement was addressed to Colonel A., recommending the opening of negotiations with the fleet, which was signed by most of the officers. Several of them, however, appended their opinion that this action was premature, among whom, we learn, were Captains Sherman and Williams and Surgeon Heard. Major Brown protested openly against the surrender, "saying that the best place he knew to die was right there."

The leading motive urged by those who advised the surrender was the expectation of obtaining better terms from the fleet than the land force; which, it was expected, would make the assault in the morning, though it was afterwards ascertained that they had no such intention. Before sending the flag of truce, the powder in the fort was destroyed, as well as most of the stores. Col. Anderson had previously caused all the outbuildings to be burned except the hospital, and, as the enemy were firing on that, he was about to destroy it too; but they desisted, having probably fired on it by mistake.

We have heard no explanation of Col. Anderson's conduct in failing to answer General Page's signals.

Of the two men reported missing in the list of casualties we learn that Millet had sixty negroes left in his charge, the other engineer—whose name we forget—having succeeded in escaping with ten to Little Dauphin Island and directing him to get off with the others, as well as he could. Instead of doing this, Millet hoisted a white flag, and not only transferred his whole force to the yankees, but, as they state, assisted them in putting up their battle.

The man is a Canadian. The other missing man, Johnson, had his wife with him. He was separated from her and confined by the enemy and treated very harshly, and a series of annoyances instituted to induce him to take the oath, which proved unsuccessful.

We understand that all the inhabitants of the Island are hand in glove with the yankees. —*Mobile Advertiser.*

HDQ'RS. 5th N. C. CAVALRY,
Near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 3d, 1864.

Casualties of 5th N. C. Cavalry Regt., Commanded by Maj J. H. McNeill, Aug. 21st.

Co A, commanded by Capt Jno Mckeller. Wounded, J H Harrington. Captured, A J Bethune, W J Bethune, J I Tyson.

Co C, commanded by Capt C F Shaw. Killed, Sergt F M Bizzell. Wounded, corp T O Banting; private C Timothy. Captured, R L King.

Co D, commanded by Capt Jno M Galloway. Wounded, capt Jno M Galloway; private N W Gunn, W D Garner, B F Sparks, L Totten. Captured, Ord Sergt Jno W Smith; Private A W Meadows.

Co E, Capt T W Harriss, commanding. Wounded, private Madison, D Love, S M Burus.

Co F, Capt Jno R Erwin, commanding. Wounded; private M E Kestler, J M Love, C L Hunter.

Co H, Lieut Charles Pearson, commanding. Wounded, Sergt S F Fleming; private N G Rich, L C Brock. Captured, Z Miner, C Miner, W H Click, C M Sparks.

Co I, commanded by Capt N P Rankin. Wounded, Sergt ——Celetrain; private M Romley, W D Maxwell.

Co K, commanded by Capt Jno C Whorton. Wounded, private A J Pierce. Captured, Henry Nance, Martin Cagle.

Aug. 25.—Co K, Lieut Simmons, Co I, Sergt Gammon, Co G, Wm Harrington,

G. J. MOORE, Acting Adj't.

WHY are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

Hd'qrs Reserve, of N. C.,
Raleigh, Sept. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

THE following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

I. PARAGRAPH V. General Orders No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other Acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the Nitre, Lead or Copper Works, or Miners or Furnaces worked by Government officers, or by contractors for the Ordnance Department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the Superintendent, or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

* * * * * * *

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 18.

* * * * * * *

IV. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32 (series 1863), forbids interference with the workmen or employees at Mines, Furnaces or Nitre Works, whether worked by the Government or Contractors. These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. A strict observance of the above is enjoined upon all Enrolling Officers in this State, as far as it relates to persons within Reserve ages.

By command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
sep 10-d7t Assistant Adjutant General.

☞ Daily Conservative, Charlotte Democrat and Fayetteville Observer copy seven times.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

MACON, Sept. 9.—All quiet along the Georgia front to-day. The main portion of the enemy's army is within the fortifications of Atlanta, Sherman is reported erecting a line of works from Atlanta to East Point through the city to Decatur, and repairing the Augusta Railroad.

Nothing from Wheeler, or the rear of the enemy.

Latest Northern News.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The Washington Chronicle of the 6th has been received. Lincoln has issued a proclamation, requesting that all places for public worship in the United States be opened on next Sunday morning, for returning thanksgiving to God for preserving the national existence; also for prayer for the Divine protection of his soldiers, and for blessing and comfort to the sick, wounded and prisoners and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the service of their country.

Also a proclamation, returning the thanks of the nation to Farragut, Canby and Granger, for the rendition of forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan. Also to Sherman and his men for the capture of Atlanta.

Immense demonstrations were being made all over the North at the fall of Atlanta. The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks if Johnston had been in command instead of Hood, the federal army would have suffered defeat.

A U. S. frigate seized the rebel pirate Georgia 20 miles off Lisbon, put the crew aboard and sent her to New York. Telegrams from London say she was sailing under the British flag. The Captain protested. The event creates much controversy.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine was burned at Old Point on Saturday, involving a loss of one million dollars.

Grant takes decided ground against the Chicago platform and in favor of Lincoln.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says the Chicago Journal says Vallandigham wrote the Chicago platform.

Sherman says his army has been fighting continually since May and needs rest.

Gold 240½.

MOBILE, Sept. 9.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser, from Senatobia, dated the 8th, says Memphis dates to the 5th contain no army news. Citizens on the line say it is currently reported in Memphis that the Confederates have captured Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Duvall's Bluff. It is also reported that the force sent to Memphis last week were whipped back. We shall have authentic intelligence to morrow. Government steamers were fired into by batteries at Bayou Sara, and the White Cloud was seriously damaged.

A Federal regiment was ambuscaded and cut to pieces near Rockport, Missouri.

Wheeler was within six miles of Nashville on the 22nd, and fighting was going on near Lavergne. Four miles of railroad was completely destroyed south of that place. The Confederates occupy Franklin and Lebanon. Great excitement in Nashville. All the Government employees are under arms. Rosseau has gone out to meet Wheeler.

There is a good prospect of another Convention at Buffalo, under the auspices of Wade and Davis, to nominate a new Republican ticket.

Juarez is expected from Mexico. Maximillian is fast gaining the good will of the nation by his conciliating power.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9.—The Yankees are greatly elated by their recent success at Atlanta and Mobile. National salutes were fired at the different Arsenals of the United States.

Northern dates to the 6th say Sherman reports his losses at twelve hundred.

Telegrams from the upper Potomac state that Early is retreating, followed by Sheridan.

Simon Draper has been appointed Collector of Customs at New York.

Maj Reid Saunders died at Fort Warren on Saturday.

Gen. Morgan a Victim of Treachery.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9.—Gen. Morgan was betrayed by a Mrs. Williams, at whose house he and Staff had put up for the night. After the latter had retired, Mrs. Williams mounted a horse, eluded our pickets, and rode to Bull's Gap and guided a party of the enemy to her house. Gen. Morgan tried to escape by cutting his way out, but was killed by a shot through the heart.

Obituary.

Killed, instantly, on the 21st of August last, in the 10th year of his age, in an engagement with the enemy near Charlestown Va., JOSEPH M. HAMMOND, son of H. B. Hammond, of Anson, and member of Company H, 43d N. C. Troops.

New Advertisements.

Attention Volunteers!

FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY.

TURN OUT at 5 o'clock, P. M. to-day, on CAPITOL SQUARE for Target Practice.

By order of the CAPTAIN.
sep 11-d1t THOS. BRAGG, O. S.

Lost.

A PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be given if left at the N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1864.—dtf

An Exchange Wanted.

I WILL exchange with any young man in Cavalry service, in or around Petersburg, by his furnishing me a good horse and all equipments necessary for Virginia service. My Regiment is entirely for State service and never has been out of the State. Those wishing to exchange, will apply immediately to the EDITORS OF THE CONFEDERATE for my address. sep 10 d3t*

Hollow Ware,

POTS, OVENS,
SPIDERS, and
EXTRA LIDS,
ANDIRONS, and
SAD-IRONS,

At wholesale and retail. A liberal deduction to the trade.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 10-d7t Auct & Com. Merchants.

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.
sep 10-d6t-tw4t&w2t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat will copy—daily papers 6 times, semi-weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce.